REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,649.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in *advance*	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R.N.R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Madras	5
,, Carwar	23	,, Coconada	7
,, Cochin for Narrakal	27	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Alleppy	27	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Tuticorin	29	,, Gopalpore	9
,, Colombo	30	,, False Point	10
,, Galle	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Negapatam	Sept. 3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, dispatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

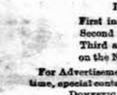
The S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Fao	1
,, Gundev	18	,, Koweit	1
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Linga	6
,, Linga	24	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bahrein	26	,, Muscat	11
,, Bushire	28	,, Guadur	13
,, Fao	28	,, Kurrachee	16
,, Mahamerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly mail from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 685 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th August 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

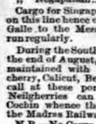
Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	Including Wine. Without Food.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghora	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. ED. BAUDRY & Co.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES per s.s. WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and request d to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 8th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Fenn-man, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, CARRYING H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,827 tons and 375 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta		Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay	
Oct. 2	,,	to Bombay	Nov. 6	,,	to Calcutta
,, 9	,,	to Calcutta	,, 13	,,	to Bombay
,, 16	,,	to Bombay	,, 20	,,	to Calcutta
,, 23	,,	to Calcutta	,, 27	,,	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	,,	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66

SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

NOTICE.—This FERRY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st September 1873, and will from that date ply regularly.

Leaving SURAT -MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. Leaving GOGO—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 33 SHARES OF THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (LIMITED).

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th day of August 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, by order of Messrs. Sohajee Nanjee and on account and risk of Jugjiwan Hemjee, the following Shares, viz. :—

33 Shares of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill's Limited, No. 2, 3, 111, 112, 149, 170, 209, 227, 257, 274, 315, 374, 389, 400, 417, 442, 444, 461, 519, 530, 697, 641, 642, 646, 648, 652, 653, 664, 678, 700, 716, 724, and 739.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS RUBIES.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th day of August instant, at 1 P.M., at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort :—

A number of valuable Rubies of sizes, in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Gold watch guards, watch chains, gold open-face watches, diamond rings and earrings, emerald rings and earrings, &c.

2 Cases of Assorted Toys.

2 Cases of Spare Domes of sizes.

3 Pair Master Jewels, &c. with Diamonds, Flower Vases, Eyelet, Presses, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWGUR STREET AT MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Dinshaw Bhi ajee Khan and Framjee Bhimjee Khan, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Adamjee Essajee, and Moosajee Essajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2 th March 1871, and executed by the said Mortgagors to the said Mortgagees.

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Nowgur Street, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 3 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in length, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 108, and assessed under No. 35, and bounded on the east by the house of Gunny Shaik Hoosein, on the west by the house of Fewraz Bahoo, on the south by the Government ground and pa sage, and on the south by the said Nowgur Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of Land and a magnificent four-storied House in the Elphinstone Circle, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, opposite the Sassoon's Building.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1873, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, the valuable landed property hereinafter mentioned, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated the 22nd day of October 1872. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or the commodious four-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of the Public Road, in the Elphinstone Circle, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, on the south by the vacant ground of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pastonjee, Esq., and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and admeasuring about 226 39-100 square yards, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE.—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, 1, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE.—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Somerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—COCOANUT DAY.—Referring to previous NOTICE the HINDOO PUBLIC are informed that they will in no way be PROHIBITED from obtaining access to Back Bay by way of the limited space between the Chowpatty level crossing and the foot of the Malabar Hill. Those intending to perform their COCOANUT CEREMONY at Chowpatty are recommended, in order to avoid accident and inconvenience, to proceed there by the Girgaum Road and cross the line over the French Bridge.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 7th August 1873.

Just Received.

COMBINATION STENCIL ALPHABETS

FOR MARKING PACKING CASES, BAGS, TRUNKS, &c.

THE Alphabet and Figures, &c., being all cut on one Circular Sheet of Brass, no Letter or Figure can be lost or mislaid, as in the case of the ordinary Stencil Plates. The arrangement is compact and simple. Prices as follow :—

1 set	½ inch letters, with handle, &c.	Rs.	2 8
1 ,,	¾ ,, ,, ,,	,,	3 4
1 ,,	1 ,, ,, ,,	,,	4 0
1 ,,	1½ ,, figures only	,,	5 0
1 ,,	1½ ,, letters	,,	6 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 102 of 1873.

NARRONJEE SHAMJEE, Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagdavi Street, without the Fort of Bombay; HURRYPURSAD SUNTOOKRAM, also Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing at Bhowmuggur, in Kattyw r; and JUMNADASS BAPPOOJEE, also Hindoo Merchant and Banker, residing in Nagdavi Street, aforesaid, and trading in partnership together under the Name and Firm of NARRONJEE HURRYPURSAD, in a House in the Nagdavi Street, aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

CULLIANDASS NARROTTUMDASS, Hindoo, residing on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort, Bombay, and Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the late Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, deceased .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 26th day of July last in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant, as Executor as aforesaid :—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns, or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and is bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the east by the public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by a passage and the range of godowns of the said Lukmidass Hurrybhoy, and on or towards the south by the garden of Mr. Hobi, and which said property was formerly in the occupancy of Nathoobhoy Doulutram, Bhoychund Javsir, and Gopall Myrall, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land or ground, together with a range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, godowns or warehouses, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eleven square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and is bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the east by the said public road leading to the Lighthouse, on or towards the west by the said bungalow of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the north by the range of warehouses belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and on or towards the south by a passage belonging to the said Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy and the range of godowns of the said Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy which is hereinbefore firstly mentioned, and which said messuages and warehouses were formerly in the occupation of Vancehund Jayta, Bappoo hoy Visram, and Rutteegur Dowlutgear, and at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the Fazend rec ground belonging to Madh west Shewshunker, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Dona Gopal's Ourt, in Shaik Memon Street, in the subdistrict of Bhoolcshwur, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 270, and which said premises contain by admeasurement ten feet in breadth, and in length fifty-seven feet, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by public road, on or towards the west by the house of Ramdass Purshotumdass, on or towards the north by the house of Purshotumdass Sewlall, and on or towards the south by the house of Bhandass Kevuldass, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Kesreechund Lu loobhoy, Kurrimbhoy Vullubhoy, Deepchund Nemchund, and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 4—All that piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Town, in Shaik Adoola Doctor Street, or Khan Talao, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Nos. 2870, 2870, and 2871, and standing on the name of the late Tijoorbace, wife of Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 78, and containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the east by the Ipublic passage, on or towards the west by the Shaik Adoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Shaik Dadoo Sarung, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Shaik Acum bin Shaik Ebrahim Kadur, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Moola Khudabuksa Bahamut Faniwall and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 5—All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Ally Oomer Steye, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,284, and containing sixty feet in length and ten feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Dayablass Roopa, on the west by the house of Madhowdass Runsordass, on the north by public road, and on the south by the house of Ebram Saheb Chargay, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Doulutram Marwady, Bhimee woman, and others.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the after noon, Lot No. 6—All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Memonwada, on Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-dist ict of Mandvee, as cased by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, and containing seventy feet in length and ten feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Rahimtoola Alum d, and on the south by the house of Hasson Vullee, and formerly and at present in the occupation of Esmail Moosaa.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 7—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded on the east by a tank called Gungajee, on the west by a public passage leading to Walkeshwur Temple, on the north by the property of Anucchund Sookhuria, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Goverdhundass Anundjee Dessai, and formerly and at present unoccupied.

It was ordered that the said Defendant, as such Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Lukhmidass Hurrybhoy, should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 15,346-14-5, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 4-2-2-0 for costs, which said debt, interest, and costs, amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 15,750-0-0, and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the defendant as Executor as aforesaid in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 5th August 1873.

Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

P. FUCKEERJEE & CO., HOUSE AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 1, CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA*, FORT.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

ELASTIC BELTS, &c.

Abdominal Belts for Ladies, of superior construction and make.

Riding Belts.

Elastic Stockings, Leggings, Kneecaps, Anklets and Wristlets.

Attention is directed to the very superior quality and durability of the above, which are made expressly for the Company.

Particulars and directions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

TRUSSES.

With Circular Steel Springs—Ordinary, Coles', and Salmon and Ody's, The Moc-Main Truss,

In which the Steel Band is entirely dispensed with. Very comfortable to wear and efficacious.

The Company's approved Trusses are manufactured of the materials and being made in conformity with the anatomy of the body afford a uniform and effectual pressure. The large stock at command ensures that perfection of adjustment so essential to the relief and comfort of the patient.

Mulloney's Patent Surgical Bandage

Of various widths, recommended by Sir W. Fergusson, Sir Ranald Martin, Barnard Holt, Esq., and other eminent Surgeons.

Elastic Cotton Net, Calico, and Flannel Bandages.

Flannel Cholera Belts.

Air Beds, Pillows, and Cushions; Waterproof Sheeting; Ice and Hot-water Bags, and every requirement for the use of Invalids and in the Sick Room.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,

THE LATEST GEM IN TOILET REQUISITES.

WHEN sprinkled on the wet Tooth Brush, it forms a most agreeable Saponacious Dentifrice. It is an efficient disinfectant, and may be used in place of Eau-de-Botôt, Myrrh, or other Tincture; imparting an exquisite sense of purity to the mouth.

This morning's Post has brought the following :—"I want another bottle of your Floral Mouth Elixir * * * I should be quite miserable if I had none * * * I have tried many Dentifrices, but I never found one I cared to use till I bought yours, which both keeps the teeth clean and effectually removes all unpleasant tastes."

PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP AND CO., SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD BALLS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. have just received a Consignment of the above, which are offered at the following prices :—

Set of 3 Balls,	2 1/8	"	...	...	...	Rs.	22
,, of 3 Balls,	2 3/16	"	...	...	...	,,	27
,, of 16 Pyramid Balls, full size			...	...	...	,,	112
,, of 9 Pcol	,,	,,	...	...	...	,,	72

The above are of the best quality, and made of AFRICAN IVORY.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY FOR *CASH PAYMENTS*.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO., 2 and 3, HUMMUM STREET.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY. 23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1873

EXCHANGE on London has closed for the Mail at rather weaker rates, but there is no special business to report.

Government Securities are weaker, especially in 5½ per cent. Paper, for which there are few buyers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 25/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Credits, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand 100¼

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand 99¾

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½ to 11/16
Four & half per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1926-27	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	84
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6 6
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE ship Sir C. Napier obtained £2-8-9 to-day for a small lot of Cotton. The steamer Wimbledon is re-letting at £2-12-6. Only a very limited business is in progress.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Mybaollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bills	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d. nom.
	Liverpool	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest,
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SLIGHT enquiry for Dhurumsey Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay and Colaba Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	302½
10,000	500	106	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	271½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
60,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,475
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	850
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 9 1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 3-4	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	30p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
50	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,185
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	25*	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,285
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
800	2,500	all	150 p.s	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	210 p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	290
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	4,700
350	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 p.s	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.s	Hydraulic Press Co	2,150
200	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	225
200	400	350	425 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	70
120	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	650
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,475
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.s.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	40 p.s.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has been of a small character, and we have no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750	pieces	Grey Madapollams	32 in. 24 yds. 2½ lbs.	Rs. 1 12 0
1,500	,,	,,	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,, 2 2 0
1,000	,,	,, Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,, 4 10 6

COTTON.

There has been no change in any respect. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	at Rs. 195 to 197
Akote	at ,, 202 to 204
Broach, M. G	at ,, 205 to 215
Hingunghaut	at ,, 218 to 220
Dholleral and Bhowanygur	at ,, 194 to 197
Sawgiened	at ,, 205 to 206
Compta and Vingorla	at ,, 185 to 186

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies	Wudwan at Rs. 195
50	,,	Kurnajo at ,, 196

YARNS.

A comparatively large business has been done yesterday, the sales from first hands aggregating about 60 bales. The mart however remains unchanged, and prices show no alteration. The following sales have transpired yesterday :—

3,000 lbs.	Wa'er No. 20's	at 19½ as. per lb.
5,100 ,,	,, No. 30's	at 11 ,,
1,800 ,,	,, No. 30's	at 10½ ,,
6,000 ,,	Imperial No. 40's	at 12¼ ,,
100 ,,	Green No. 40's	at 15½ ,,

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	City Camp	Creen	Rangoon.
	Bagddad (s)	Bellwood	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Massilia, Anderson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.
Barque Teazer, to Negapatam and Rangoon.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 7th Aug., 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north thermometer 78, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 7th Aug., 7-16 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer, 81, barometer 30·13, rainfall 09 cents.

MANGALORE, 7th Aug., 9-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·69, rainfall 2 cents

TUTICORIN, 7th Aug., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south east thermometer 86, barometer 29·92.

VINGORLA, 7th Aug., 5-16 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 83, rainfall 3 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Lockie, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Turnbull, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut T Hope, S C, 2nd Squad Subn, 2nd Regt Sind Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The time spent by Lieut-Col A Y Shortt on the voyage to India and back to England in 1872-73 will count as service.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut Harry Bennett McNeil, Genl List Cavy, 25th July 1873.

The undermentioned Out-pensioners of Chels a Hospital having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in this Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

W G Tomlinson, Regtl Serjeant-Major, 3rd Hussars, amount of pension per diem 2s 6d ; Henry Lennon, 6th Brigade R A, amount of pension per diem 1s 6d ; Duncan McDonald, 18th Brigade R A, amount of pension per diem 1s, Indian 4d, Imperial 1d ; Joseph Allan, Serjeant, 33rd Foot, amount of pension per diem 2s, Indian 4/7ths, Imperial 3/7ths, from the date on which they cease to draw Regimental Pay or Allowances.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt Giles having reported his arrival will take over charge of the Office of the Supdt of Marine and Resident Transport Officer from Capt Searle. The latter officer on being relieved will resume charge of his substantive appointment of Depy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Lieut W L Searle and Capt E Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of the Supdt of Marine and Resident Transport Officer on the 31st July 1873, during office hours.

Lieut W L Searle assumed charge of the Office of Depy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port on the 31st July 1873.

Lieut H W Warner, late I N, is appointed to act as Port Officer at Carwar, vice Parker.

Lieut Warner will continue in command of the s s Dalhousie until she returns to Bombay, when he will lose no time in proceeding to join his appointment at Carwar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon L H Bayley, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under section XVI, Supplement C of the Civil Leave Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr John Marriott, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon Mr. Justice Bayley on privilege leave, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Ryan resumed charge of the duties of his Office of Asst Secy to Government, Political and Educational Departments on the 1st inst.

Mr J O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed furlough for six months, under Sec 2 of the Civil Leave Code, and Rules II, XI, and XXV of Supplement C of the said Code, from such date in Sept next as he may make himself of it.

Under Sec 18 of (Bombay) Act IV of 1835, Dewan Wadhumal, Hoozoor Depy Collr, Shikarpore, has been appointed to officiate as Supdt of the District Jail at Shikarpore, from 7th July 1873, until further orders.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of S c XXII of Act XV of 1865, to appoint Mr Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee to be a delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act, within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Mr Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, deceased.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P Jacob to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay :—Mr W J Best ; Mr Limji Jamsetji Bolleboye ; Mr Rastomji Cowasji Badhurji, G G M C.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X. of 1872, to invest Mr W S Forman, Magistrate of the First Class in the Shikarpore District, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Mags of the Second and Third Classes within the Rohri Division of that District.

Nagoji Rao bin Ramchandra Rao, Pahtankar, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class, under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872 within his Inam villages in the Satara Collectorate.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Hart Davies is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days to join his appointment of Acting Second Assist Collr of Colaba.

Mr A F Gavin, Asst Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, is allowed six months' special leave to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr H E M James to be Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandesh, continuing to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

In supersession of Government Notification dated the 30th June last, it is hereby notified that Mr J R Arthur, C S, was allowed subsidiary leave from 9th to 11th May 1873, both days inclusive

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major A Shepherd and Surg G W R Hay respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the European General Hospital and of the Port Surgeon, Aden, on the 23rd July 1873, after office hours.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F F Arbuthnot, Collr of Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for 6 months, on sick certificate.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J O'Leary, Government Professor of Law, has been allowed six months' furlough to Europe.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Miller, Third Class Engr, is promoted to Second Class, with effect from the 12th July 1872, to complete the establishment.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs Mahadev Vishnu Ketne, Head Master of the Dhule High School, and Ajumudin walad Nana Mai are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Dhule, in Khandeish, vice Messrs Vithal Narayen Patack and Daji Abaji, resigned.

Messrs J Pollen and T H Leech respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Collr Khandeish, on the 21st July 1873, in the forenoon.

Messrs J L Johnston and Rangrao Phimaji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assist Collector of Colaba, in the forenoon of the 26th ult.

Azum Lakhabhai Gopalji is appointed Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlutdar of Prantej, in Ahmedabad.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs H D E Forbes and H Cooke, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad City Survey and Inquiry Office on the 1st ultimo, after office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Maj J G Asher, M D, Civil Surg, Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from 5th August to 4th September 1873, to proceed to Poona on medical certificate : Surg McConaghy performing his duties during his absence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette*, August 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It F D Raikes, of the Bom S C, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Commr in British Burmah.

This cancels the appointment made in Notification No. 1537 dated 28th April last.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, under the authority vested in him by Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Henry Holmes Sutherland, Esq., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for making Laws and Regulations.

So much of Home Department Notification No. 4498, dated the 5th Dec last, as replaces Mr G L Weidmann, of the Bengal Civil Service, at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, is cancelled, and that officer will continue attached to the British Burmah Commission.

Mr D W Marsden, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of six months' leave, on medical certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Maj T G Montgomerie, R A, Deputy Supt, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, the following promotion is made with effect from 10th March 1873 :—

Mr W G Beverley, Asst Supt. 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade of Asst Supts, vice Capt Pullan.

With reference to Notification No 451, dated 5th July, Capt H Trotter, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, was relieved of his duty in the Survey Department on the 6th April last.

The following promotions are made with effect from 6th April last, consequent on the transfer of Capt H Trotter, R E, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to the Foreign Department :—

Lt W W Rogers, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Supts.

Lt H J Barman, R E, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade of Asst Supts, vice Lt Rogers, R E.

The transfer of Mr W G Allen, Asst Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade, from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces, published in Notification No 635, dated 3rd ultimo, is cancelled.

The transfer of Mr R H C Whittall, Asst Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal, and his promotion to the 2nd grade of Asst Conservator is also cancelled.

Mr F Gouldsmith, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal.

The price offered by the Govt of India in Resolution No 431-40, dated 31st Oct 1871, for the compilation of the best Manual of Family Medicine for India, has been awarded to Surgeon-Major W J Moore, of the Rajpootana Political Agency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj C G Gunning, of the Med S C, to officiate as Comdt of the Mewar Bheel Corps, vice Lt-Col P L Mackeson.

Lt-Col M Thomson and Dr R Brown respectively made over and received charge of the office of Political Agent at Munipoor, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Capt F A Wilson, of the Ben S C., Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Nawab of Jowrah, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 25th inst, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lt E L Durand, 3rd Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl for Central India, will conduct the duties of Guardian and Tutor to His Highness the Nawab of Jowrah, in addition to his own, during the absence of Capt Wilson on privilege leave.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mohamed Shahabood-Deen Khan Bahadoor to be an Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 13th of June 1873,

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon V H Schalch is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A Money, or until further orders.

The estate of the late Mrs Catherine Lindsay having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India if no claim thereto is established within one year from this date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 652, dated the 24th June 1873, Mr J D Gordon, C S I, Second in Command of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, will have the rank of Maj while hold ng that appointment in the corps.

H E the Gov Genl in Council has been pleased to approve of the formation of a Volunteer Corps in South Behar, to be designated the "South Behar Volunteer Rifle Corps, and to notify the following appointment :—

Mr H C Levinge, to be Captain and Commandant.

The following Orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

Grant of Surg-Major B Williamson, M D, in medical charge of the 2nd Cav. Hyderabad Contingent, four months' leave of absence from 13th June 1873, to remain at Bangalore on medical certificate under the regulations of F C 8, in extension of, and without prejudice to, the privilege leave granted him by the Resident's General Order No 83 of 1873.

Granting Lt N Powlett, Subn, No 3 Horse Light Field Bat, Hyderabad Contingent, general leave of absence for six months, from the 15th March 1873, for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay to study Persian.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj Henry Brabazon Urmston, 10th July 1873.

Surg Maj R F Irons, of the Med Dept, G G O No. 600 of 1873—per Australia, 16th July 1873, from Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bn, from the dates ascribed, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col William Elwyn, Beng S C,—23rd July 1873.
Lt-Cols Peter Henry Peck Gill, Ben S C ; Charles Frederick Hicks, Ben S C ; and William John Ward, Ben S C,—25th July 1873.

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, it is not fled that the designations of the Brigade Major Hyderabad Contingent, and of the Staff Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, will henceforth be that of Asst Adjt Genl, and that the tenure of these appointments will, for the future, be limited to five years, as in the case of other similar appointments.

The following Officers of the Bengal Establishment are granted extensions of leave, on sick certificate :—

Lt-Col. G C Huxham, 4 months.
Lt-Col W E Warrand, 2 s. 6 months.
Lt-Col. A M MacKenzie, 6 months.
Capt Col. A F Jones, 6 months.
Capt-Col. W Battye, 6 months.
Bt-Capt. W Wilmer, 6 months.
Surg-Maj. G B Hadow, 3 months.
Surg-Maj. J Duncan, 2 months.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjab Frontier Force.

Lt F R Beebie, 2nd Wing Sub, to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Maj E B Ward, who vacates the appointment on promotion to the substantive rank of Field Officers.

H E the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to reappoint Lt-Col C M MacGregor, of the Ben S C, to be an Asst Qr Gen. for a further term of five years, from the 10th Aug 1873, the date of the expiration of his present tour of staff service.

The undermentioned officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bn, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col Erskine Grant Lansmore, Ben S C, and John Peter William Campbell, Ben S C, 28th July 1873.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben S C having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col from the dates specified, under the provisions af G G O No. 808 of the 26th Sep 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Maj [Bt Lt-Col] Frederick William Graham,—26th July 1873.
Maj William Turton Fagan,—28th July 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt William George Cubitt, v G.—26th July 1873.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service including four years' in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1858, subject to H M approval :—

Bengal Staff Crops.

Lt Horrace Howell,—26th July 1873.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Cap John Herschel, of the R I Engrs, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—under the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G G O No 75, dated the 25th Jan 1873, Capt H Howell, of the Ben S C, promoted to the rank of Capt in G G O No 818 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Qr Mr of the 1st Punjab Infty, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 26th July 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Pothecary, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, and Ass Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the P W Dept, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr of the Western Circle, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Capt R G Smyth, on privilege leave, or until the return from leave of Mr W Smith, Sup dg Engr.

Mr D A Dunn is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Hoikar (State) Railway.

Mr R Heenan, Supt of Works, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr of the Moultan District, during the absence on leave of Mr Rayne.

Mr W C Hennessey, Ex Eng, 4th grade, Delhi District, Rajpootna (State) Railway, is granted leave for three months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in P W Dept Notification No 305, dated 5th June 1873.

Mr J Cassidy is appointed to the P W Dep as a Temporary Overseer of the first grade, and posted to Hyderabad, for employment on His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

Mr H Edgar, As 4th grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accts is transferred to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Mr E J Walker assumed charge of the 2nd Division, Persian Telegraph, from Mr J R Preece, on last June 1873, from which date the latter officer reverted to his acting appointment as Senior Ass Sup *vice* Mr Hoeltzer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 8	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail at Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 15	Monday	Oct. 20
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 29	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 1
	7 P.M.		8
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	,, 15
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 18	Tuesday	Nov. 4
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE TREES ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who is responsible for the care of the trees on the Esplanade? In certain instances two trees have been allowed to grow up in a single cage, and it is quite clear that they cannot continue to grow together without inflicting mutual injury. It is high time that the person in charge of them should determine which to preserve and which to destroy. Nature is doing much, and it is desirable that man should render her a little assistance. FORESTER.

Bombay, 6th August.

MARRIAGES BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I saw an article extracted from one of the leading London papers advocating the marriage of Europeans with the natives of this country. As the writer stated he had been many years resident in India, and therefore must know something of the nature and habits of the natives, I concluded he had gone home with "a bee in his bonnet," or he would not have suggested anything so preposterous and wicked, so it was with great astonishment I read the article that appeared in your paper of the 31st ultimo.

You say "there are people in England, men of culture and ability, who seriously advocate the mixture of the English and the Hindoo races by marriage. They not only contend that the two should intermarry, but that the more educated portion of English society in the East should set the example." The men of culture and ability you allude to must surely be men who have never been in India and know nothing of natives or their habits. There is often a lot of philanthropic nonsense talked by well-meaning people in England, which does a great deal of mischief when they treat of a subject of which they *really* know nothing, although they think they know and are doing so much. How can a man who has never been in India be able to give an opinion on such an important matter? I wonder if there is *one* Englishman of culture and ability in India who would advocate the cause. Would any English father of "the more educated portion of English society in the East" give his child to the keeping of a native husband? Would he not rather see her in her grave? Why the poorest servant girl in England, if she knew the mind, principles, and habits of the natives and the estimation in which women are held by them, would not marry the finest Raja that ever squatted imbecile and smoked his hookah. But what on earth is meant by marriage between people having nothing moral or religious in common?

"That two races, one superior in physique to the other should unite is neither impossible or improbable." That may be so, but that English women should be told it is a desirable thing they should marry natives is a gross insult. An insult to our religion, our truth, and all the higher instincts of our nature.

"There are some Hindoos also finer men physically than average Englishmen, and the higher cast of Hindoo features are more in accordance with the ideal standard of beauty than the majority of English faces." Perhaps the Hindoo dress is very suitable to them. Put the meanest figure of a European into a native dress and he becomes quite a fine fellow; put the finest native into the abominable European dress and he falls fifty per cent. at once. So much for dress.

See them without their turbans! "Ideal standard of beauty!" oh! ye gods!!!

There is small danger of any English woman marrying a Hindoo in this country; the danger is for those in England. Natives in London drive handsome carriages often and live in well situated handsome houses, the appearance of which to English ideas would denote comfort and luxury. English fathers often bring up their children in luxury and extravagance, but are not able to make suitable provision for them when they grow up. Girls sometimes fancy wealth must bring happiness or feel themselves impelled to marry for money instead of for love because they think they would not be able to do without the luxury in which they were reared. Therefore if biassed by articles in leading papers—wanting in knowledge of the native mind and habits—they were to be betrayed into such a marriage, what would be the feelings of an English girl of refinement brought to this country as a member of a native family, whose religion, truth, honour, habits, and ideas of delicacy would be revolting to her in the highest degree.

I do not suppose there are many Hindoo women in England. If there were I think our sons and brothers would be very safe, though they may not know the nature of the Hindoo. In this country an Englishman would hardly consider a native woman likely to be a suitable helpmate and companion. If he did, serve him right.

Speaking again of the Hindoo you say, "He will use the filthiest and most degrading epithets to his own countrymen, and will exhaust himself in imagining the most horrible of insults to address to an enemy."

Inviting quality truly to a European! Again—"It is curious, speaking generally, that you may call a Hindoo a 'liar' which would be a mortal injury to a European, and he will take no notice of it; nay, if he has told a successful lie, be rather proud of it." And again—"Tell a Hindoo shopkeeper that he is a 'cheat' and he will simply laugh in your face." It is then to 'liars,' and cheats, and worshippers of stones that you would like England's daughters to be mated.

Let me ask what are the most highly prized qualities that an Englishwoman looks for in her husband—His honesty, truth, honour, and kindly respect for her and her sex. What are the first precepts an English mother teaches her child?—Truth and honesty.

5th August. T.

*** Our correspondent has evidently misapprehended the scope of our article, which was to point out the objectionableness of unions between Europeans and natives so long as the principles and standard of morality prevailing amongst the latter remain as at present. Beside the objections on these points any objection on the score of colour are as a mere nothing.—ED. *B. G.*

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

MANY of you, I dare say, have had a copy of *The Matrimonial News* with its three hundred gushing advertisements from widows and maidens of every hue and form languishing in the shades of single blessedness. But this London journal is a mere baby by the side of a gigantic nuptial agency which, under the banner of France, Religion, and Family, a certain Madame de Saint Just (query—Rachel?) has been conducting in Parisian society. This enterprising lady—would that her morals were in keeping with her enterprise—issued a circular which is such a *chef d'œuvre* of its kind that I must translate it in full. Some of our numerous joint stock company manufacturers might glean a hint from it:—"Rich Marriages—The Matrimonial Institute of France—founded by Madame de Saint-Just, to facilitate between honourable and opulent families alliances of the happiest nature from a physiological and social point of view. The moral object of the Matrimonial Institute I have just founded enables me to offer to families in the serious question of marriage my devoted and maternal assistance, and to place myself at the head of a profession which I consider eminently useful and altogether social. That profession, which has hitherto been scorned by prejudiced persons, has not been understood as it deserves, neither has it been allowed to work in open daylight as it ought to do. In making myself the intermediary between honest families, I believe I am fulfilling a veritable mission, a duty rendered necessary by the present state of society, which has been upset from its foundations, which wants to reconstruct itself, and which seeks devoted and courageous hearts to assist in the movement of social regeneration which is now in progress. The nobility and high *bourgeoise*—'cads' would be a rather too free translation—are drawing nearer and nearer to each other by marriage; the one brings a name gloriously acquired, the other a fortune honourably won by intellect and work. These alliances ought to give birth to a new race, strong and healthy, whose domestic virtues will be so many regenerating elements of society. As a pupil of the Sacré-Cœur, my education, my principles, and my religious sentiments are the guarantees I offer to families, and it is under the patronage and protection of the clergy that I place my work. My object is grand and holy. May honest hearts under, stand me and march under the banner of 'France' Religion, and Family.'" Sad is it that everything earthly should perish, that this onward hymeneal march of honest hearts under the pupil of the *Sacré Cœur* should come to a sudden halt before the portals of the Correctional Tribunal of Paris, that within its courts the banner of France, Religion, and Family should be trampled in the dust, and that the lady of religious sentiments and with a grand and holy regenerating object should have been fined 500 francs for using a distinguished name which did not belong to her and only just escaped punishment for swindling. This middle aged dame, it appears, is in reality a Madame Jobert, and has cleared over 30,000 francs by this accommodating Institute. She has for some time past been earning a precarious livelihood in various ways more or less honest and moral. Of a well-to-do provincial family, she married and did not treat her husband as this class of individual naturally looks for. In the days of the Commune she donned the *bonnet phrygien* and collected subscriptions for the killed and wounded, which the dead did not require, and the wounded much needing did not get. Since then she tried fortune-telling, and abandoned that to regenerate France and to give birth to what it much stands in need of—a new race, trong and healthy. But unfortunately one of the lady's clients thought he had been swindled and took out a summons against her. He explained how that, anxious to become a Benedict, he waited on Madame de Saint-Just, who was excessively amiable, showed him the names, ages, descriptions and qualifications of numerous candidates, and for the sum of 100 francs undertook to find him an eligible bride. One man, after writing to a young lady at that French Whitechapel—Bellville—failed in throwing himself away, so summonsed the head of the Matrimonial Institution.

Ladies, do any of you use "The Golden Hair Dye?" If so, be warned by the sad fate of Angelina Brown, who told the sitting magistrate at Clerkenwell yesterday such a harrowing tale. Be warned by her bald pate and beware of Auricomus, or "Sol Azurins: the production of a preparation which shall so imitate nature in its loveliest aspect, with regard to the tint of hair so fashionable in ancient classic ages, and of late years revived, and which shall, at the same time, be so harmless in its character, has been a desideratum, notwithstanding the many kinds used. This elegant compound produces in a few applications a most beautiful golden shade, renders the hair not only beautiful in colour, but healthy and glossy." So said the label on the bottle, but the label lied, or rather the vendor lied through the label, much to the pain and disgust of "the fashionably dressed young woman," whose sandy, not golden, hair was coming off in handfuls, threatening complete baldness, and whose scalp looked as if it had been well rubbed with James' horse blister. No wonder she thought that the bottle must contain some poison, and was evidently much dissatisfied at his Worship's inability to restore her looks and at his advising her to straightway consult a respectable solicitor. Angelina Brown had much better have remained true to her own original dark brown hair, and not have gone back to the ancient classic ages. Let this, I say, be a lesson to you fair readers.

Have any of you ever visited that mildest of mild exhibitions, the Polytechnic? In a fit of utter abstraction I strolled into the place for clandestine appointments the other day and found myself in an atmosphere of persons, boarding schools and unmistakable country cousins. I had not been there since my days of round jacket, turn down colours, and cane wales. Anything more vapid than the whole entertainment cannot be conceived. There is the diving bell as of old and the grampus-like diver wallowing twice a day in the little tank. Then there are faint washed-out dissolving views of impossible places helped along by stale commonplace "goaks" from a person calling himself a professor, who lectured on chemistry, cooked chops, and made ices, both strongly impregnated with ether, by means unknown to any *chef* in the world, and then *gave* us a description of the Persians at Home murdering the eastern names in the most barbarous manner and making out the *Chah de Perse*, as His Majesty is called in Paris, a very much greater monarch than the King of the Cannibal Isles or the Queen of Sheba. How people can go to this Regent Street Institute, not merely to murder time but to return amused, passeth comprehension. Imagine the pantomime of the Enchanted Glen with all the talking done, on a new principle, by one man! The greatest man in London at present is a refulgent pampered menial who calls the Cesarewitch master. This resplendent hussar is dressed in gorgeous apparel, suggestive of an Hungarian Magyar and George IV. in full costume as seen in picture books. Our Princess and her sister the Cesarina invariably appear in public dressed exactly alike, which has a very pretty effect. They are to be seen every where, at Lord's, Prince's, The Oval, or Lillie Bridge, witnessing the new popular game of polo. A few active Arab galloways would fetch long prices at the present moment. Unfortunately the match between Eton and Harrow, which was a very decided victory for the dark blues, ended in something like a free fight. Young Hadow, whose cricket for a boy was certainly superb, contrary to special agreement between the schools, was carried in triumph. Eton was nettled, and a row the consequence. The police, with the best possible temper, set to work to separate the combatants, upon which the young gentlemen by common consent turned on the poor "bobbies," some of whom were roughly handled. Such a scene will not occur again if the Marylebone Club authorities can prevent it. It is agreed on all sides that there never has been such an Eton and Harrow match as that of 1873. True to her motto "*stet fortuna domûs*" Harrow has again held her own, thanks to the pluck of the eleven, Hadow's superb batting, Leaf's wily generalship, and Shand's fast true bowling. The total of the first innings showed for Eton 145, and for Harrow 146, and when the latter went in a second time with the 166 of the light blues to overhaul, they knew their work was cut out for them. The lads groaned with anguish as Webbe's stumps fell for 10 and Walker's for duck's egg amidst a yell of Eton cheers. A tall well built young fellow, Crutchley, with a good defence and long reach, followed the unfortunate "Hooky," and at once began to hit out all round to leg, and cover point, cuts and drives, sending the ball time after time whizzing among the spectators. Bowled after an excellent innings of 491, the heart of Eton was almost broken by young Hadow who pounded the "slows" without merely quite demoralizing the field, with the exception of Forbes, whose activity and throwing up from long leg was very fine. And so the winning stroke was made, Hadow hoisted shoulder high, and the row commenced.

In spite of heavy showers and high winds worthy of St. Swithins, the shooting at Wimbledon has continued to be quite first-class. Yesterday the Irish team carried off the Elcho Shield, which at the present moment is being exhibited at Vienna. The Kolhapore Challenge Cup competition between the Canadian and the Home teams resulted in the defeat of the Canadians by 15 points, one of their men breaking down and shooting very badly. A couple of rifles treated on a plan suggested by a Mr. Murphy of Cork have been tried and a string of bull's-eyes and centres, together with marked diminution of recoil, show the plan to be worthy of attention. The rifling is entirely removed from the barrels, except for a distance of five or six inches at the muzzle, and it is claimed for the system that while perfect accuracy is retained, the diminution of friction lowers the trajectory and diminishes recoil to a remarkable extent.

Backers of horses who, like myself, follow public form and had intrusted Cremorne with their money for the Goodwood Cup were driven to despair by the report studiously circulated last Tuesday that Mr. Savile's crack had thrown out a curb, had done no work since Friday, was lame, and it was even said had been scratched. Whilst 5 to 1 was freely laid against the horse even money was betted against his starting. I believe the real truth of the matter is that on Thursday evening Cremorne, who is a glutton, nearly choked himself, and was only saved by Gilbert putting his hand down his throat and removing a large quantity of hay. However, on Wednesday the horse took a couple of canters, and yesterday went a mile and a quarter half speed gallop, pulling up sound. To-day Cremorne and Favonius are equal favourites, and 3 to 1 has been accepted about Flageolet, who cannot—even with the 8 to 1 better terms upon which he will meet Mr. Savile's celebrity—rescue the Ascot Cup running of the first mentioned strips as well and fit as he did at the Royal réunion. Baron Rothschild's horse is not in my opinion receiving such a preparation as this severe race requires. For the stakes I see no reason to alter my selection made from the very first, viz, the May Bell colt to win, Mr. Savile's best—probably Lilian—second, and if anything will upset this "tip," it will be the Hippia filly. The unlucky Fyfield stable is in downright earnest with the colt by Parmesan out of May Bell and have backed him for six or seven hundred pounds. He is to be tried in a day or two, and should he accomplish the great task which I hear is to be set him, he can hardly fail to win. The sale of the Alvediston Stud was a much greater success than might have been anticipated, and Wm. Day is quite satisfied with the sum total sent to his bankers. Cameron's was bought in for 1,000 guineas, while the stallions, King at Arms, a son of Paradigris, the dam of Lord Lyon, and Achievement, fetched 150 gs., and Promised Land 160 gs. The new stud company made some judicious purchases, and the Australian Commission does not yet appear to be exhausted. To-morrow at Middle Park we have the sale of Sir Joseph Hawley's Stud and Mr. Blenkiron's yearlings, when it is anticipated that such prices will be paid as have never yet been given at a public sale. The Germans are, it is said, prepared to go as far as £10,000 for that singularly beautiful animal and first class race horse Rosicrucian. Siderolite's great size is certain to command a large figure. Amongst the yearlings there is an own brother to Blue Gown, a brother to Pedro Gomez, an own sister to Rosicrucian, and their dams. I enclose the latest state of the odds on the Goodwood Stakes and Cup and the St. Leger:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

100 to 12 agst Duke of Cambridge, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb (offered, take 9 to 1)
9 to 1—Urban, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb (offered, take 10 to 1)
11 to 1—Lilian, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb (taken)
100 to 8—Mozart, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb (taken and off)
100 to 8—Hippia filly, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb (t and off)
100 to 8—Catherine, 4 yrs, 7st (taken and off)
100 to 7—Feve, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb (taken and offered)
100 to 7—May Bell colt, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb (t and off)
15 to 1—Indian Ocean, 6 yrs, 8st 9lb (t and off)
20 to 1—Resdeden, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (t and off)
33 to 1—La Méprisée, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb (taken)
40 to 1—Lighthouse, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb (offered, take 50 to 1)

GOODWOOD CUP.

65 to 40 agst Cremorne (offered, take 7 to 4)
7 to 4—Favonius (taken and offered)
7 to 2—Flageolet taken)

ST. LEGER.

400 to 100 on the field (offered)
5 to 1 agst Gang Forward (taken)

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 11.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

MR. AYRTON presided at the meeting of the committee to-day.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, of Bombay, was examined. He stated in answer to the Chairman that he intended to give evidence on the question that the taxation of a country should depend upon its prosperity.

The Chairman informed him that an abstract question of that kind was beyond the object of the committee's inquiry.

He replied that he regarded the taxation of India as crushing, and had prepared himself to show that taxation should be proportioned to the prosperity of the country.

The Chairman did not see that the committee could receive evidence on such a subject, but he would take the opinion of the committee upon it.

The room was then cleared for a time, and on the public being re-admitted, it appeared from one or two questions of the Chairman that the committee were not going to enter on the question proposed.

The witness said that, if he was drawn away from the evidence he had intended to give before the committee, he would not be to blame if that evidence was not given.

The Chairman—The evidence you give before the committee will require to be confined to the point referred to the committee. You have described the taxation as "crushing," will you show how the taxation operates in this way?

The witness—The land revenue is derived from agricultural classes; the excise is almost derived from agricultural people; the income-tax is derived from the higher class; customs from the poorer people; salt almost all from the poorer people; stamps are paid by the people; the judicial partly by the poor and partly by the higher classes.

The Chairman—What amount of all this is levied on the mass of the people?—I cannot say but I will make up a statement.

When you are speaking of taxation crushing people, you must refer to the mass of the people; you would not say that a Parsee with £5,000 a year is crushed by taxation?—No.

You would say that he should bear more for the general purposes of India than the poor man?—Yes.

Because if you are going to put it in this general shape we will arrive at no definite result on this point?

I will put it in a different way that the amount of taxation is crushing on the poor people.

General expressions only serve to mislead both the committee and the public, and it will be necessary, in giving your evidence, to be precise in your language. Now is it your opinion that the land revenue as collected at present does affect the natives in the sense of a crushing taxation?—The revised settlement will be a very heavy one upon the people. The general proportion taken by the settlement officer is 50 or 55 per cent. of increase on the previous settlement, and I am desirous to show that the principles on which the basis of calculation rests are fallacious. The settlement officer has given five pages in his report on the principles on which he has made the settlement. I have got the table here which is the essence of the whole settlement and I submit it to the committee. The officer has struck the average from 1834, from the prices ruling from that time to the end of that period of settlement, but he has not taken into account the causes of the rise or fall of these prices, which I conceive to be an essential element. To strike the average from the mere prices is a fallacy.

Can you state that he took the mere arithmetical result of the prices without regard to the circumstances which produced them?—Yes; because in the table I have referred to, he merely takes the prices and divides them by the number of years and so arrives at the average.

And you say the average so obtained would be oppressive?—Yes.

Can you state to the committee what in your view would be the percentage of increase due merely to the rise in prices from the assessment formerly settled to those recently settled?—My view is that the present prices are very temporary and local, and that they will go down again, and that the basis of the old settlement will be quite as much as will be proper to be got from the cultivators for another 30 years.

We understand you that the prices for the next thirty years will be the same as ranged before the previous settlement?—No; not before the previous settlement.

But that is the question; the settlement 30 years ago was made on the prices ruling for some years before, and in like manner it was necessary to ascertain in making the new settlement what the prices were for some years previous, and according to your view eliminating famine prices?—I understand; what I mean to say is that if all these elements are eliminated prices will gradually again come back to the level which attained about the period from 1850 to 1854.

That is very important and we want to arrive at a very accurate appreciation of it, but you do not quite meet my statement. You say that the new settlement recently made should have been the same as that made in 1834. Now you will see that the settlement of 1834 was not based on prices ruling after 1834 but before it? The paper I have handed in gives the prices since the settlement.

Exactly, but the settlement of 1834 was not based on the prices after that settlement?—Quite so.

But you say that the last settlement should be the same as the first in 1834, and yet you do not propose to go back to the prices before 1834, but to those of 1854 as the criterion for the new settlement, which being higher than those before 1834 would necessarily yield a higher assessment. Will you tell us what in your view would be the increase of assessment, if any which would be due to increase of prices?—On the important point of prices my view is different from what is generally entertained. On the whole of India there is no such thing as a large general rise in prices. I have a statement of prices here from 1809 which which I had into the committee, it is an official statement.

What are the data on which these prices rest?—That is just the difficulty; I do not know the quantities.

You qualify the average by, the quantity, the cultivator would receive to arrive at his profits?—Yes.

Then taking that as your basis, is your view that the average for the ten years before the settlement last made the same?—Yes, beginning with 1853. Since that period there have been public works going on, and in addition to that the mutiny led to a great destruction of property and to a general rise to prices in consequence; what I went to show is that up to the year 1853 the range of prices was even worse than it was twenty years before.

What you want to show is that there has been no substantial rise in prices?—From the beginning of the century up to the present time I have figures, and can show that there is nothing like a general rise in prices.

Can you verify your conclusion from the condition of Indapore whether the landowners there are crushed by the rate they have to pay by the resettlement?—Yes, so far as my information goes, and prices are falling since the resettlement.

Do you know from actual information that they have greater difficulty in paying the land revenue since the resettlement than before?—Yes, that is my impression.

Have you got the assessment per acre under the settlement of 1834?—I can put it in if necessary; I have no figures with me.

Have you gone into any other sources of taxation so as to show whether the effect is crushing on the people?—On all these differences of taxation I have not entered, and I am not prepared with any notes, but I have certain evidence to be given on certain points all bearing on finance.

We will first of all take you to the question of wages, which is very much the same question on prices?—Yes, and there is merely the same answer to it. The notion that there is a general rise in prices is not correct, and I have a short paper to show my views, and I now put it in.

State generally on what you base your view that wages have not substantially risen in recent years in the Bombay presidency?—There was a return made in 1853 in which the wages and prices are given of a much earlier time From the official information I show there has not been a general rise, and that the wages are about two annas a day for an able-bodied man if the whole of India were considered.

What class of people do you take?—The common agricultural labourer.

You mean the unskilled labourer?—Yes; I take the lowest class of labourer.

Have you divided your attention to the second-class of labourer?—No, all above the poorest class I have avoided.

And you find the rate to be two annas a day, which is nearly Rs. 4 per month?—Yes.

Can you distinguish between the labourer in the agricultural districts and labourers in the proximity of large towns; is there much difference between them?—I have here a return of the Executive Engineer in Bombay, and another corresponding return for Bengal, showing how wages stand at present. In 1863 the maximum in Bombay was Rs. 8-8 per month and the minimum Rs. 7-8. From that year to 1871 there has been a gradual decrease. In 1867-68 the wages were 6 annas a day for a man, 4 annas for a woman, and 3 annas for a boy in Bombay. In 1868-69 the rates are the same; in 1869-70 they have again declined to 5 annas for a man, 3 annas 6 pies for a woman, and 2 annas 4 pies for a boy. These rates continued in 1870-71 and in 1871-72. They are the rate of wages paid by the Public Works Department, and the wages paid by private individuals would be somewhat lower.

The witness next read the list showing the rate of wages in Bengal.

Can you give any view of the incidence of taxation; how much these people pay out for their wages?—I am very anxious to give some view of that; but I am not prepared at present.

The witness then proceeded to point out that evidence had been given to the committee to the effect that the cultivators and ryots paid their instalements of revenue to Government with punctuality, and that there was no difficulty in recovering the amount of the revenue. He showed how the revenue was recovered from the ryots. He said it was recovered by compulsory processes, and when the ryots were unable to pay the revenue at due date they were obliged to resort to money-lenders from whom they borrowed money at 12 to 24 per cent. per annum—rates considerably lower than the exorbitant rate of interest charged by the Government on arrears, namely, 93 per cent. per annum. This circumstance accounted for the punctuality and readiness with which the ryots paid the assessment to Government. He further showed that the legislation promoted by Government and enacted by the local legislature for a long series of years, was such as to prevent landowners and cultivators from getting redress against the acts of Government officials in any question relating to the assessment, inasmuch as these laws prevented the legal tribunals from exercising jurisdiction. He put in an abstract of all the laws, which had been passed in the Bombay presidency with that object. He also instituted a comparison between the official management of British India and the native state of Travancore during the years from 1863-64 to 1870-71, and showed that during this interval, while the British Government had enhanced taxation to a very large amount in British territory and had increased the expenditure so much as to cause a larger deficit for which it was necessary to raise additional taxation, the native state of Travancore had reduced taxation to a great extent, enhanced expenditure on public works, and realised a large surplus under native management. He also showed from official testimony that considerable discontent prevailed in British India in consequence of the general administration. He also quoted a series of official documents—namely, reports of the former revenue and settlement officers in the Bombay Presidency, and other documents that the levying of cess for local improvements which had been sanctioned by the Bombay Government in 1865 was in breach of the contract made with the landholders, and cultivators in the Bombay presidency. The contract stipulated, he said, that they were not to be called on to make any payment beyond the amount of their settlement; and yet local cesses were levied before the expiration of their leases. He quite agreed with Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in the evidence which he had given regarding the misapplication of the funds raised for local purposes in the presidency.

Some cross-examination took during the evidence which was not completed when the committee rose.

BOMBAY.

AN examination for admission into the vernacular class will be held in the Grant Medical College on Thursday, the 23rd October, at 11 A.M.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Mr. Bailey, Railway Police Inspector at Broach, has arrested four natives, for having removed rails between Broach and Chumargaum.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, who is now in England, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

RAIN AT UNCLESUR.—An up-country correspondent states that there was a good fall of rain at Unclesur last month. The prospects of the harvest were reported to be good.

NASSICK CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Judges of the High Court have sanctioned the holding, by the Joint Sessions Judge of Tanna, of monthly Sessions at Nassick, so long as he is stationed there.

NEW JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following new Justices of the Peace have been appointed for the town of Bombay:—Mr. W. J. Best, Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Botleboye, and Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee.

AN engineer employed in the riversteamer Lawrence, and named Gonsalves, had one of his eyes knocked out lately while engaged in some work on board. The poor man, we are informed, is in a precarious condition.

THREE Hindoos, inhabitants of the Indapoor talooka, have been found guilty at the Poona Criminal Sessions of assaulting a man with sticks and stones so severely that he died from his injuries. They were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF KHANDEISH.—Mr. H. E. M. James, Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has been appointed Extra Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish.

THE DACOITY AT KULLUNGAUM.—We have already given particulars of the dacoity at Kullungaum. The prisoners concerned in the case are now being tried before the magistrate of Broach, and they will be committed to the Court of Sessions.

ASSAULT.—Two Parsees named Rustomjee Ruttonjee and Framjee Jamsetjee were yesterday fined by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court in the sum of Rs. 30 each, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for assaulting one Istree Nursoo.

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION AT BROACH.—The Broach paper states that the magistrate of Broach has been ordered by Government to make a strict enquiry into the circumstances connected with the recent boiler explosion at that station by which several lives were lost.

NARAYEN NURHAR, Pudmakur Krishna, and Govind Mahadeo, late clerks in the Postal Department of the Bombay Presidency, have been dismissed from their appointments, and are declared ineligible in future for employment in any department of the Government service.

NOTED THIEVES.—A Mahratta named Dajee Crushna and two others were charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday with stealing sundry articles belonging to one Keeka Kurrumsey. They were convicted, and, being old offenders, sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months each.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Mussulman by name Vuzur Lutib was charged with seriously assaulting one Mabashadi Goolam, by hitting him on the eye. The man was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Parsee named Jamsetjee Pestonjee was charged with refusing to support his wife Buchoobaee. The magistrate upon the evidence ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 30 as costs and Rs. 30 a month for the maintenance of the complainant.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mussulman named Mahomedkhan Sullimankhan was charged with stealing a purse, containing a railway ticket, &c., from the pocket of one Narayen Rajaram, at the Byculla Railway Station. He was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes at the station.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A man named Miran Kullender was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having in his possession eight dozen cups and saucers and sundry other articles, valued at Rs. 50, the property of one Ebram Peer Mahomed. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—From and after the 1st November, matriculated students of the Bombay University who may wish to graduate in Medicine, shall, under exceptions explained in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, be admitted to the general course of instruction at the above College only, on payment in advance of an entrance fee of Rs. 25 and a fee for the Session of Rs. 5 per mensem.

DECREE IN TERMS OF AWARD.—Yesterday forenoon Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta moved before Mr. Justice Bayley for a decree in terms of award, no application to set aside which had been received by the Prothonotory within the statutory time. The terms of the decree ran that the plaintiff was entitled to a balance of Rs. 1,426-14-3, with costs. His Lordship granted the requisite decree.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 28th July 1873, Rs. 39,38,625; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 57,310; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,01,428; total balance, Rs. 38,94,507. There are in addition 29,955 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE PARSEE MURDERER.—The Parsee named Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Achajee, who is now in custody of the police for the murder of a Mahomedan female, is supposed to be a lunatic. It is said that the accused was some time ago tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing gold bangles belonging to a Parsee female, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CURIOUS inconsistency has been brought to light in the recent municipal election at Bombay. Certain fellows of the University desired to exercise the franchise: but were informed that they had no votes. They are eligible to be elected members of the Municipal Council: but are not allowed to vote for candidates to constitute the body corporate. Under such a law, a man might be a Commander-in-Chief who would not be eligible to act as a policeman.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.—The High Court and other law Courts will be closed to-day on account of its being the Cocoanut holiday, when Hindoos of all denominations make it a duty to throw cocoanuts into the sea in order to propitiate Neptune for the rest of the year. For many years past in Bombay the festival was celebrated in Back Bay, but from this year, owing to the progress of the railway works, the ceremony will have to be performed either at Chowpatty or at Moody Bay.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Thomas Donnelly, a European pensioner, and an inmate of the Strangers' Home. Deceased was accidentally knocked down by a shigram on Wednesday evening. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury found that the death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull, the result of his having been accidentally knocked down by a shigram.

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A STATION MASTER.—An action for damages is shortly to be instituted by some of the Parsees and Hindoos against the station master of Surat, for allowing a Dhed to be seated in the same carriage with them. It will be remembered that a similar action was brought by the editor of the *Ahmmedabad Summachar* newspaper against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The matter has been referred by the Judge of the Ahmedabad Small Causes Court for the decision of the Judges of the High Court.

FROM the Report for the past year of the Aparao Bholanath Library in Raipoor, the society would appear to be in a flourishing condition. The number of members has increased since 1870 from 79 to 201, and the stock of volumes from 610 to 895. The library is free to the public, and is availed of by large numbers. During the year a donation of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the fund for erecting a building for the library was made by H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Radhanpoor. The committee also acknowledge with thanks a donation of Rs. 200 from the firm of the late Rao Bahadoor Maganbhai Karamchund.

OUR readers may have read or heard of a village pump having been mistaken for a letter box. Those who have not, may satisfy their curiosity by inspecting the "supposed" letter box at Wanowri, near the 83rd Line. The box, it appears, is broken, and a small "boiler" has been placed at the foot of the original for the reception of letters, but in consequence of the absence of any notice, unsuspecting bipeds have posted their letters as formerly, quite ignoring the ugly-looking "boiler." Unfortunately, the peon must have forgotten to inspect the old box, hence the accumulation of correspondence.—*Poona Observer.*

PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.—A very spiritedly played game took place on Wednesday last between parties headed by Mr. Bansji (Reds) and Mr. Cowasjee (Yellows). Two "touch-downs" were made by the Yellows, but at last the Reds were victorious by the magnificent place kick of their gallant captain. Messrs. Gandevia, Poncha, and Bickerstath distinguished themselves among the Reds, while "ye destructive bowler" Jeemi, Cowasji, and Bejonji were the flowers of the Yellows. Although last year's celebrities, Messrs. Jamshedji, Patell, Sacklatwalla, and Coatwall, are not playing, their places are well kept by players like Bejonji, Rustumji, Ardashir, and others.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 4, Church Lane, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution which was passed at a meeting held on the 30th July last. In the absence of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook was called to the chair. The special resolution was duly confirmed, and was as follows:—"That the directors have full power, with or without the consent of a general meeting, to declare an ad interim dividend or ad interim dividends out of the estimated or realised profits of the company, if and whenever they shall think fit." There being no other business, the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BAR COMPLIMENTS.—Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Pigott applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for a recommendation that a certain case should be heard on an early day before one of the Judges, and mentioned by the way that he believed Mr. Marriott could not now appear as a counsel in that case. "And for a very good reason," said Mr. Justice Bayley, alluding to Mr. Marriott's appointment to succeed him temporarily on the Bench. "Yes, my Lord," said Mr. Pigott, "a reason which the whole of the Bar is very much pleased with." As Mr. Pigott did not mean in the least that the Bar were glad that Mr. Justice Bayley was going away, everybody in Court, from the Judge to the little Hindoo clerk who stood behind Mr. Pigott, smiled at an exchange of pleasantry between the Bar and the Bench, which would have gratified Mr. Anstey immensely if he had been present.

JUDGMENT IN A CASE OF DISPUTED PROPERTY.—Yesterday forenoon Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in the double suit of "Thucker Lucka Lawa v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee" and "Thucker Lucka Lawa v. Chundrabagabaee, widow." His Lordship held that the argument that Rs. 13,000 of the estate in dispute ought to remain with Putloo, the second executor, was unfounded, and he had not the slightest doubt that Rs. 15,700, of which the Rs. 13,000 which were claimed formed a component part, were by the mortgage assigned over to Chundrabagabaee, together with all monies due and owing upon the security of the alleged mortgage. Mr. Macpherson for the plaintiff had contended that Chundrabagabaee should not have the Rs. 13,000 vested in her because the conveyance had not been made in a regular way; but his Lordship did not think this objection a fatal one to the defendants' case, because it had been shown that the assignment had been substantially effected by the words in the deed "together with all the moneys due and owing on the security of the mortgage and also the benefits accruing to Putloo and his heirs by virtue of the aforesaid indenture." The deed conveyed back to Chundrabagabaee, and all that she could be said to have agreed to was not to exercise her power of sale of portions of the property until the expiration of one year, and it lay upon the plaintiff, who as mortgagor was seeking to restrain the first mortgagee from putting in force a power of sale that he had admitted was stipulated for, correct, to show that he had more law and equity upon his side than there was upon the side of Chundrabagabaee. Considering the arguments which had been addressed to the Bench, it appeared to his Lordship that the plaintiff had clearly failed to show that he had any right at all to maintain this suit against Chundrabagabaee. His only hope of doing so was by an alleged blunder in the conveyancing, but the deeds as disputed were all to the contrary to what the evidence had shown to be the intention of the party represented by Chundrabagabaee, widow. Upon the only issue raised in the case—viz.—whether Chundrabagabaee is entitled to exercise the power of sale contained in indentures of mortgage dated 27th September 1864—he was compelled to find in the affirmative, and the suit therefore as against her falls. The rule *nisi* which was granted on the 17th April and made absolute on the 8th May 1873, in order to prevent Chundrabagabaee from exercising her power of sale, must be dissolved, and the costs must go against the plaintiff. Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshi, however, to pay his own costs. Accounts in the case to be adjusted forthwith by the High Court officials. The one judgment, in his Lordship's opinion, governed both suits, and accordingly only one judgment was delivered.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total

accounted for by the restricted business and the reduction in fixed deposits to which allusion has been before made. The income tax exhibits a sensible reduction, and I for one hope that this item will never again present itself in the accounts. The amount charged for stationery is the value of that actually used. From the remarks already made you will be prepared to hear that the net profit for the half year shows a very marked decline on the credit side of the account. The first two items, interest and exchange, show a decided falling off for reasons which have been before given, while commission and discount exhibit a fair increase on the corresponding lines last year. The increase of about Rs. 27,000 in interest on Government securities arises from the fact that the funds invested show an increase on the monthly average of fully 12 lakhs of rupees this, as compared with the last year. You will observe that no credit has been taken for profit on Government securities held on 30th July, this course being in accordance with the policy followed since the formation of the Bank. There will, however, be a considerable gain on these securities, which, with a dull season in view, will be very acceptable towards providing for the next interim dividend. In the profit on bullion operations a marked shortcoming is evident, arising from limited transactions consequent on restricted imports. There then only remains profit and loss account. To the net balance of Rs. 4,43,362-6-9 has to be added the amount brought forward after payment of the December dividend, Rs. 1,97,594-11-1. These together amount to Rs. 6,39,957-1-10 as shown in the balance of account which we propose with your sanction to dispose as follows :—

Transfer to Reserve Funds of	Rs.	2,25,000 0 0
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.	,,	3,60,000 0 0
Transfer in reduction of cost of premises	,,	20,000 0 0
Transfer to bad and doubtful debt fund	,,	15,000 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	,,	19,957 1 10
	Rs.	6,39,957 1 10

You will observe that the transfer to reserve stands first and with good reason, because until that transfer was made, we were precluded by Clause 113 of the Articles of Association from declaring a dividend exceeding ten per cent. That clause, it will be remembered, limits dividends to ten per cent. until the Reserve Fund shall amount to twenty per cent. of the paid up capital of the Company. Should that transfer be sanctioned, as we doubt not it will, the reserve will then stand at 13 lacs, or equal to 21 2/3 per cent. on the paid up capital. It may be thought by some that we are fortifying the Reserve Fund on too liberal a scale, but in view of the negotiations which must now shortly be opened by the Government, it is very desirable that the position of the Bank should be one of absolute strength. This, I feel sure, is as great an object with you as it is with the Directors. The transfer in reductions of cost of office premises will now reduce that balance to Rs. 4,04,913-13-2, which is considered about their fair market value at the present time. A moderate sum will still be required annually to provide for wear and tear of furniture, and depreciation in other property. The bonus to the establishment has not been repeated this year, not because it has not been generally deserved, but because the larger question of salaries of some departments of the Bank will have to be considered shortly. The transfer to bad and doubtful debt fund of Rs. 15,000 will now leave Rs. 74,960-1-11 at credit of that fund. This transfer, as explained last year, is not made with the view of covering any ascertained bad or doubtful debts, but is intended simply as an increment to the fund, the function of which will be to meet the contingency of any future bad debts not written off from profits. It may be contended that this fund instead of being included in other liabilities should stand under a distinct heading, such as special reserve. To this course there is one very strong objection, and that is that any diminution thereof which would appear in the published statements might lead to some distrust which could not ordinarily be removed by explanations except in the half-yearly or annual reports. There, then, remains to be brought forward Rs. 19,957-1-10, being about one-third less than the balance carried forward last year. In submitting the proposals disposing of the net profit, the Directors are alone actuated by the desire to do what appears to them for the best interests of the Bank, and they, therefore, calculate on your hearty support. It will be observed, as I mentioned before, that the results are considerably short of those of last year, but it will also be remembered that they were then exceptionally large. It may be useful, therefore, to contrast the profits of the past year with those of previous years. The net earnings to 30th June last this year have been Rs. 7,62,347-9-2, against Rs. 11,20,116-14-6 for 1872, Rs. 4,21,074-6-4 for 1871, Rs. 4,93,575-1-7 for 1870, and Rs. 4,47,460-8-7 for 1869. It will thus be seen that the profits of the past year have been far above the average of years. I have endeavoured to give a full and faithful account of our stewardship at Head Office, and it, therefore, only remains so far as business operations are concerned to briefly refer to the transactions at the branches of the Bank. It is a matter of satisfaction for your Directors to report that the business at the branches has been exceedingly well managed and that no less has accrued during the past year. The branches now open are Ahmedabad, Broach, Compta, Wudwan, Dharwar, Hooblee, Indore, Oojein, Khangaum, Kurrachee, Oomrawuttee, and Poona. Akote has, as usual, been closed, for the rains. Dhollera was opened for a short period during the cotton season. The branch at Oojein we have resolved to close because the objects for which it was originally opened have been attained in Indore towards which place the Oojein business will gravitate. From the disastrous results which have attended the operations at the branches of another Presidency Bank, it may give assurance to shareholders to repeat what was said last year as to the method in which business is conducted at our branches. No discounts are granted at branches without a reference to, and special authority from, the Head Office. Such branch discounts when proposed are dealt with by the directors alone, and unless perfect assurance from personal knowledge is felt as to the position of the persons seeking accommodation the proposals are invariably rejected. It will be easily understood, therefore, that such business is exceedingly restricted. Local advances are altogether prohibited except on the security of Government Promissory Notes, Guaranteed Railway Scrip, or Bullion, not being ornaments, and when granted on these must have a clear margin of 5 per cent. on current market value. Then, as regards purchases of bills, each agent has, from time to time, special instructions furnished him as to the limits which the Head Office consider safe for the aggregate of drafts on any constituent of the bank. With reference to the general management each agent is provided with the "regulations to be observed at the branches of the new Bank of Bombay." "These regulations which have only lately been revised and enlarged are so clear in every respect that the slightest departure from the strict rules enjoined would be inexcusable. Besides the periodical returns made to the Head Office by the branches it is enjoined that a special return shall be forwarded at the time of any bill on account becoming doubtful or irregular, and that there shall also be furnished a statement of the whole circumstances of the case. But in addition to all the checks imposed we have to add the visits of the Inspector of branches whose duty it is to see that our instructions are efficiently carried out and to report the smallest irregularity of any kind whatsoever. In such capacity Mr. Slight has during the past year, visited Dharwar, Hoobleе, Compta, Akote, Khangaum, and Oomrawuttee, and his reports are of a very satisfactory character The other branches were shortly before reported on. Having disposed of all that occurs to me as bearing on the financial relations of the Bank during the past year, I now come to the, perhaps, more interesting questions having reference to the position of the Bank generally. You will remember that it was intimated to you last year that the Government of India had communicated to us that it was their intention, under instructions from the Home Government, to take measures for the discontinuing the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks. We have had no further communication bearing on that subject since we last met you. You will also remember that the Government of India had intimated that the question of the Berar balances could not be re-opened, and that in view of the course to be pursued by the Government of India towards the Presidency Banks, it was obviously unnecessary to grant a charter. It was further intimated that any legislation on the subject of the charter must await the settlement of the questions relating to the Presidency Banks which were stated to be then under the consideration of the Government. Not satisfied with the replies as to the Berar balances and the charter we have continued our exertions in the interests of the Bank without, I am sorry to say, any very satisfactory result. The Bombay Agency of the Bank of Bengal is still an irritating subject. Hopeless though the task seemed to be after all our labours in this direction, we have here, and in England, through Mr. John Steuart, continued and repeated our protests against the existence of the agency. Nearing, as we are, the period when the removal of the agency ought to be a matter of compulsion, it is, perhaps, too much to expect that any action will be taken by the Government of India until March next year, when, if promises can be relied on, we should obtain relief from that which secured a footing here on something very much resembling false pretences. It is a matter of regret to us that the health of Mr. John Steuart became such that it was lately necessary for him too seek relief in a southern climate. We have thus for the time lost his services, but, though he is absent, there are others in England who take a warm interest in all which concerns the prosperity and advancement of this Bank. Our thanks are due to Mr. Stuart for what he has already done, and it afforded a pleasure to your Directors to compensate him in some measure for his services. In our representations to the Government of India as to the disabilities under which this Bank has so long laboured, notwithstanding the distinct assurance that we should be placed in precisely the same position as the other Presidency Banks, we have always laboured under the disadvantage of want of personal communication. In order to overcome this disadvantage, even for once only, we determined when His Excellency the Viceroy was here at the end of last year to seek the honour of an interview. This His Excellency was graciously pleased to grant, and accordingly a deputation of your Directors waited on the Viceroy at Government House on the 20th November last. The history of the Bank and the treatment which it had received at the hands of the Government of India were fully placed before His Excellency, and in order that the cares of state should not efface from his memory the various points discussed, a written communication recapitulating all that had been said was shortly afterwards forwarded to the Private Secretary of His Excellency. We are not at liberty to disclose what transpired at that meeting beyond saying that the Directors had no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the interview. At the suggestion of His Excellency, the Finance Minister, Sir Richard Temple, honoured the Directors with an interview at the Bank two days thereafter. The whole of the matters placed before His Excellency the Viceroy were again recapitulated to Sir Richard Temple. It will thus be seen that the Directors have neglected no opportunity in pushing forward the interests of the Bank. These interviews have already borne fruit, inasmuch as our Bye Laws have been assimilated to those of the Bank of Bengal. Without being guilty of any breach of confidence, I may also tell you that we have the assurance that when the relation of the Presidency Banks come to be considered this Bank will be treated in every respect the same as the other Presidency Banks. It will have been observed from remarks in the press that it is surmised the Government of India have been in communication with the Board of the Bank of Bengal as to relations with that Bank. We have no knowledge that this is so. We only know that we have had no communication as to this question, and we are given to understand that the Bank of Madras is in the same position as ourselves. I have, I think, touched upon every question which calls for remark. I have also given such information as to accounts as appeared necessary. If, however, there is any further information required I shall be happy to furnish it, so long as such information is not calculated to tend to the prejudice of the Bank or its constituents.

The following resolutions were then agreed to :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.—"That the Statement of Accounts, made up to 30th June last, and the Directors' Report now laid before the [illegible] are hereby approved and adopted."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esq.,—"That a transfer of Rs. 3,25,000 be made from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Reserved Fund Account—thus, with reference to Clause 113 of the Bank's Articles of Association, increasing the amount at credit of the said Reserved Fund account to more than twenty per cent. on the paid up capital of the Bank."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esq.,—"That a dividend, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, be declared payable on and after Monday, the 18th instant, to the shareholders whose names appear on the register on the 30th June last."

Proposed by Walter Lang, Esq., and seconded by John Macfarlane, Esq.,—"That transfers from the Profit and Loss Account be made to the several accounts, and for the several sums recommended in the Directors' Report, that is to say :—

Rs. 20,000	to credit of Premises and Furniture Account in further reduction of their cost.
,, 15,000	to credit of a Contingent Fund as a provision for any losses hereafter, and
,, 19,957-1-10	to credit of the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year.
Rs. 54,957-1-10"	

Proposed by E. D. Sassoon, Esq., and seconded by Muncherjee Nowrojee Pannajee, Esq.,—"That A. J. Macdonald, Esq, and Kessowjee Naik, Esq., be re-elected Directors of the Bank."

Proposed by Muncherjee Nowrojee Bannajee, Esq., and seconded by Toolsydass Vurmdass, Esq.,—"That Messrs. S. W. Read and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee be re-elected Auditors of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TIMBER RIGHT CASE.

TANNA COURT.

ATMARAM NILKANT TIPUIS, Appellant, original Plaintiff, v. The COLLECTOR of TANNA and BULWANTRAO ATMARAM, Mahalkari of Khalapore, now Mamlatdar of Shahapur, Respondent, original Defendants.

Original Claim Rs. 5. Appeal Rs. 5.

ON the 17th July the following judgment on demand was delivered by Judge Coghlan in this important case. It is understood that an appeal will be made to the High Court against the Judge's decree.

The District Judge said—On appeal in this Court, judgment was given for the defendant's affirming the decree of the Assistant Judge, because I was unable to distinguish this case from "Govind Purshotum v. the Sub-Collector of Colaba," in which Govind Purshotum, a survey superior holder, was decided to be in the position of tenant under Government as landlord. It appeared to me that the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act (Bombay Act I. of 1865) placed a holder, whose tenure commenced under the Act, in the same position as the plaintiff in this case, whose title is antecedent to the acquisition of the Conkan by the British Government. I therefore felt, most unwillingly, bound to find that the relation of landlord to tenant existed between Government and the plaintiff (appellant).

The High Court have taken me over "Govind Purshotum v. the Sub-Collector of Colaba" by distinguishing it from this case, and have remanded the appeal. I regret to observe that by inadvertence I so worded my former judgment as to cause the High Court, and justly so, to suppose that I held the *kabulayats* passed by plaintiff to the Collector to be binding contracts. Really nothing was further from my intention. I had remarked at the hearing in this appeal, and had previously held in other cases, that the *kabulayats* passed by superior holders to the Government are customary passes for convenience only, and have no force as contracts. The remanding judgment suggests that it should have been determined what rules were framed for the guidance of the local revenue officers when the survey was introduced into the Nasrapur talooks. This has led to a second issue being framed. The issues for decision now are :—

1st. Whether the plaintiff (appellant) has proved his proprietary title in the tree removed by the defendants (respondent,) ?

2nd. Whether the Survey Joint Rules of 1847 were applied to the Northern Conkan with the special proviso that teak and blackwood trees were excepted from the permission to proprietors to cut trees, given in Rule No. X. ?

No other issue is sought. What is the status of the plaintiff as shown by the evidence ?

The Assistant Judge states that "he has no *locus standi* whatever, for he comes into Court *admittedly* and beyond all doubt as a *tenant*, and yet claiming not a tenant but a proprietary right in the trees attached to the land he occupies." I am not aware on what part of the evidence the learned Assistant came to the conclusion that the plaintiff came into Court as a tenant, nor am I able to discover any admission on the record that his tenure is that of a tenant.

The exhibits Nos. 39 to 43 prove plaintiff's possession of the land for more than forty years, and there is nothing to show that the land was not in the possession of the vendors of the plaintiff before the Northern Conkan was ceded by treaty to the British Government. The British Government then stood in regard to plaintiff's vendors exactly in the position that the Sattara Government had occupied. By the principles of European International Law and by the Hindoo Common Law, the private rights of citizens of ceded territory, even in the absence of special agreement, are held to be intact. Albeit there was a particular guarantee given in the following words of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's proclamation of the 11th February 1818. "The rest of the country will be held by the Honourable Company. The revenue will be collected, but all property, real and personal, will be secured."

It is important now to ascertain what was the position of plaintiff's vendors under the Sattara Government. As might be expected there is no direct evidence as to this particular estate. In the absence of such evidence the presumption is that the plaintiff's vendors were proprietors, owners, landlords, subject only to the duty of the citizens to the State. The Government of the Sattara dynasty was a Government according to the Shastras, and the doctrine of the Shastras is that the landholder (*bhumikar*) has the ultimate title in cultivated land, the king having right of moderate assessment and of escheat in consideration of protection. Property and people existed before kings, and the necessity of their protection is indeed the *raison d'etre* of kings (Vyavahara Mayukha Chap. IV., 1-8 ; Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas, Vol. I, page 36 ; 8 Moore's Indian Reports, page 500 ; Haughton's Inst. ; Manu, Chap. VII., 131 Chap., IX. 44).

There is nothing on the record to show that landholders (*bhumikar*) under the former Government were tenants occupying under the Government as the landlord. The plaintiff stands in the shoes of his vendors, and has exactly the position of a landholder (*bhumikar*) under the late Government. I now consider evidence brought to show that if this be conceded, yet that the late Government reserved rights of royalty in timber trees, such as teak, and that the British Government has consequently succeeded to such rights. It is contained in exhibits Nos. 67 to 72 inclusive.

Exhibit No. 67 (A. D. 1784) is an order to prevent teak trees being cut down in talooka Revdanda without permission, but it does not appear that the order applied to trees on private holdings as well as to the public forests. Exhibit No. 68 (A. D. 1738) is addressed to one Waunaji, and is to the same effect. Exhibit No. 69 (A. D. 1805) clearly applies to forests only. Exhibits Nos. 70 (A. D. 1749), 71 (A. D. 1783) and 72 (A. D. 1783) appear to refer exclusively to forest timber.

This evidence then fails to show that the late Government held teak trees on private holding as royalties, and, as I have said, the British Government stands exactly in the position of the late Government in regard to such trees. I find therefore on the 1st issue that the plaintiff (appellant) has proved his proprietary title under his vendors in the tree removed by the defendants.

The second issue now remains for consideration. It is contended that at the introduction of the Revenue Survey, a limitation was placed on the plaintiff's right to cut teak and blackwood trees on his holding, which has received retrospective legislative sanction by the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, Bombay Act I. of 1865. To prove this, Colonel Francis, Survey Commissioner, has been called, on appeal, and he has very clearly shown to the contrary.

Colonel Francis, witness No. 32, has said that he, as Superintendent of Revenue Survey, introduced the Revenue Survey and Settlement into talooka Nasrapur in 1855-6 A. D.

The Settlement of Petha Khalapur, in which the plaintiff's estate is situate, was confirmed by Government in 1856, and the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, Act I. of 1865, gave retrospective legislative sanction to it.

Colonel Francis states that he applied the Joint Report Rules of 1847, which are in evidence, to the settlement, but that because he held an opinion, not founded on any law or rule having the force of law, that teak and blackwood ought to be royalties, he modified Rule 10 to suit the occasion.

Rule 10 runs thus—"Proprietors of inam, joodee, and meeras lands having possession of the same, have the right of cutting down or otherwise disposing of all trees growing therein, and also holders of Government fields, of which they have been in uninterrupted occupancy from a period anterior to the age of the trees, or for a period of twenty years, or who have purchased the trees under the provisions of Rule 2."

The modification excluded teak, blackwood, and some other trees from the permission to cut given in this rule.

Colonel Francis states that he did not apply for sanction to his modification of Rule 10, because the modification was in the spirit of a supplemental rule issued by Government in 1851, and printed on page 142 of the Joint Report Book (1859). This supplemental rule is recorded as exhibit No. 34, and is as follows :—

"The specification regarding trees contained in the 2nd, 10th, and 11th of the Survey Rules are not to be considered applicable to villages and parts of villages specially selected by the Conservator of Forests, and approved of by Government, for the growth and preservation of teak and other trees on behalf of Government : in such villages and parts of villages, property in trees, and also the arrangements made for their preservation, shall remain unaffected by the introduction of the Survey Settlement."

This Supplemental Rule thus clearly refers only to villages specially selected by the Conservator of Forests and approved of by Government for timber growing purposes.

Colonel Francis, however, states that the village in question, Kaloti, was not so specially selected, and that the modification of Rule 10 did not receive the sanction of Government, unless it did so under the general sanction accorded by Government to the Settlement in 1867 A. D. Furthermore Colonel Francis has deposed that (vide exhibit No. 32 A) he between 1856 and 1858 A. D. issued for use throughout the Conkan the Joint Rules of 1847 without his modification of Rule 10, or any reference to such modification. Colonel Francis admits that he had no authority for making the modification. It is indeed contended that the Government sanction of the settlement amounted to a confirmation of Colonel Francis' modification of Rule 10, and that Section III. of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, (Bombay Act I. of 1865) gives legislative sanction to it. This, however, obviously is not the case, Section III of the Bombay Survey, and Settlement Act sanctions only settlements made approved, and confirmed under the authority of the Governor in Council, and not a modification of a rule made without any authority.

The Government confirmation of the settlement, *plus* the sanction of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, legalizes the application of the joint rules in their integrity without modification.

Section 28 of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act authorizes Government to make rules not at variance with the Act. Were a Survey officer now gratuitously to alter such rules, it would be monstrous to claim the sanction of the Act for the alteration. This is however similar to the claim set up in this suit. I therefore find on the second issue in the negative, and declare plaintiff's appellant right to all the privileges of rule 10 of the joint rules.

The decree will be to reverse the decree of the Court below with costs on the respondents (defendants).

INDIAN ITEMS.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—The Madras Government have confirmed the sentence of death passed upon a man named Caruppen, who was sentenced to death for murder by the Sessions Court of Tinnevelly.

A EUROPEAN PILOT DROWNED.—Mr. Johnson, Pilot at Bassein, British Burmah, was drowned about the middle of last month through being washed out of his boat by a heavy sea. He was married and had two children.

THE VELLORE SCANDAL.—We learn that the commissioned officer who was placed under arrest some time about the beginning of last month at Vellore was after a court of injury released with a reprimand from the General commanding the Division.—*Athenæum and Daily News.*

SANSCRIT DRAMA.—It is asserted that a theatrical performance of the famous *Sacountala* (the Fatal Ring) in its original Sanscrit by the Poet Kalidas, will in December next take place in Calcutta under the distinguished patronage of Rajah Kali Krishna Deb Bahadoor.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.—The Commissioners have been allowed the use of two out of seven Wheatstone's Telegraph Instruments now in the Telegraph Store Depôt at Madras, for the purpose of working a line proposed to be constructed along the Water Delivery Channel from Madras to the Red Hills.

DEVOURED BY A SHARK.—A sad occurrence is reported from Negapatam. Two divers were employed bringing up some rails that had fallen into the harbour, when one of them came suddenly to the surface, got into the boat, and said that a large fish had darted past him striking him in its course with its tail or one of its fins. The other diver, who was also under the water, never appeared, and there can be little doubt what his fate was. He leaves a wife and 5 little children for whom a subscription has been raised—sufficient to buy a share in a large fishing net.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.—The Governor in Council has sanctioned the experimental re-establishment of the Law Professorship from 1st October next on its former footing, and as it has been ascertained that Mr. O'Sullivan, who formerly held the post, has no wish to resume it, His Excellency in Council has resolved to offer the appointment to Mr. Shephard, on the understanding that, should the fees paid by students attending the lectures not provide a fair proportion of the cost after a reasonable trial, the appointment will be again placed in abeyance.—*Madras Times.*

THE BANGALORE STEEPLECHASES.

EARLY on Saturday afternoon, the old track leading to the Agram course, was alive with pedestrians, and vehicles of all kinds. At about 3-15 a heavy shower fell, which though disagreeable to sightseers, if anything did the course all the good in the world. Matters mended in about half an hour, and we became aware that the four horses on the card for the Grand Military were on their way to the post. All four were previous winners of steeplechase but the crack Middy (who won the Bombay steeplechase last meeting, beating Vampire and other good horses), notwithstanding his carrying 11lbs. more than any horse against him, was the favourite to any amount. All got away well, and cleared the big water jump together ; at the big wall which followed, Jorrocks and Rarey were leading some five lengths, Albourne next, and Middy who hit the wall hard, and all but landed Captain Phillips on his neck, bringing up the rear. This order was preserved over "the wattle," "the drop," and up to the bank Jorrocks who was leading still further behind : at the bank Jorrocks who was leading at a craeking pace, struck the fence, rolling heels over head over his rider into the mud on the other side ; Rarey and old Albourne cleared the jump on either side of the prostrate Jorrocks, and Middy sailed over it like a bird. Captain Phillips now began to put a little steam on, and after clearing the little water jump, was not more than fifteen lengths behind the leading pair. Rarey and Albourne now faced the second wall abreast, struck it fearfully hard, and brought away a large portion of the mud work. Captain Maunsell saved a fall very cleverly by the skin of his teeth, but Mr. Gordon came a cropper over Rarey's head. Middy galloped through the gap made by his friends in front, and at the new bank (the old post and rail) at the bottom of the hill, caught Albourne. The old horse had evidently given way in one of his pins, for from this point, although persevred with over the remaining fences, he blundered at them all, and only managed to get home fifty lengths behind Middy. Rarey, whose rider had remounted, cantered in third, Middy admirably handled by Captain Philips, 4th Hussars, proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him at the lotteries which stood as follows :—

1st Lottery, value Rs. 1,500		2nd Lottery, value Rs. 1,100	
Middy	... ,, 510	Middy	... ,, 510
Jarrocks	... ,, 310	Albourne	... ,, 350
Rarey	... ,, 220	Jorrocks	... ,, 170
Albourne	... ,, 193	Rarey	... ,, 80

The next race, "The Agram Purse," produced four starters, Jorrocks having been scratched. On the flag being dropped there was an apparent reluctance on the part of all the riders to take the lead ; Warwick, however, with the top weight up went away over the first three fences some six lengths ahead at a steady hunting pace ; on approaching the big bank King Alfred (as far as we could see) took the lead at a good pace, and all four horses negociated the jump in capital style ; the next two fences were cleared without any material change, but on going down the hill to the new bank, Warwick closed up to the King, and after clearing the fence, led to the double ; after which he gradually drew further from his horses, and won a good race by four or five lengths ; Rosette came gamely to Mr. Gordon's whip but could not collar the bay ; King Alfred fell back, out paced ; and and the cure who had refused at the bank, was not persevered with. Warwick had been a hot favourite at the lottery ; the prices realized were :—

Warwick	... Rs. 650	King Alfred	... Rs. 180
Hill's Stable	... ,, 300	Rosette	... ,, 90

For the third race, "The Bangalore Welter," Warwick again weighed out much to the delight of the little Leviathan of Bangalore whose almost unprecedented luck again stuck to him in this instance ; for in the touch of the warning given at the lottery that if tired after the "Agram Purse the horse would not start for the Welter, our plunger stuck to Warwick like a *leech* and made him first favourite. King Richard went away at a tremendous pace, and before three fences, which he cleared admirably, had been passed had secured a lead of at least thirty lengths. Coming down the hill to the bank, Warwick was set going in earnest, and an exciting stern chase took place, in which the game little bay was evidently gaining stride after stride on the flying grey, who two years before over the same course, had beaten him for first honours on an occasion when sixteen horses faced the starter. On rounding the turn, and clearing the last fence into the straight, Warwick was within four lengths of the King, and it scarcely seemed possible for him to make up that distance before reaching home ; but his rare training told, and over the hurdle Warwick was actually a trifle before the other horse whose rider was now observed at work with his flail, whilst Captain Maunsell was sitting still. The King's effort was of no avail, for Warwick ran gamely to the end, and pulled of his second event, untouched by the whip, by a couple of lengths. Had the King been less pushed at starting, the result might have been a closer finish.

The lottery on the race was :—

Warwick	... Rs. 400	Richard I.	... Rs. 180
Rory O'More	... ,, 390	King Alfred	... ,, 150
Autocrat	... ,, 250		

The Consolation Stakes reflected great credit on the Stewards' handicapping, and was a very pretty exciting race throughout. All the horses led by Autocrat pulling, kept together till the last three fences, when Jorrocks slightly drew a head of Autocrat, the other horses handy ; at this point a knowing hand from a Northern presidency, who was "cantering on his cob" along side, called to the young pilot of Autocrat to take a pull, which, unlike novices in general, he obeyed, letting his nag out again on turning into the straight, where he shot to the front, and a capital race ensued between him and Jorrocks, Autocrat winning by a length. For the "Balaclava Charge Scurry" six horses of sorts turned out, and were quickly brought to the "buns how to win a" chase, in a way which reminded his old friends of many doughby deeds done on the pigskin in a happier land. A match on the flat of about ½ mile between two ponies, a ten pound note a side, resulted in a most exciting race all along the straight, and a desperate struggle on the post.

Mr. Jones' pony v. Captain Maunsell's pony, owners up. The appearance of our small "Leviathan" trying his luck as a jockey was hailed with applause his established fame as a speculator, together with the renown attached to his "Strawberry Jam", must account for the reluctance on the part of the ring to back the remarkbly well-shaped bit of running blood matched against him, and ridden by Captain Maunsell ; at all events we heard of no bets being made, and the ten pound note passed into Captain Maunsell's pocket by the shortest of heads.

It was nearly dark when midst rain and slush we commenced to wend our weary way homeward. The meeting was a grand success, and reflected great credit on Capt. Pierson, the Secretary. The "Pari mutuel" was at work, and seemed much patronised ; the percentage of the lotteries is to be handed over to the Bangalore hunt, a capital idea, and worthy of the sporting minds that prompted it.

SATURDAY, 2nd August 1873.

THE GRAND MILITARY.—Rs. 350. A handicap for all horses. Highest Weight 12 stone. About 2 miles.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Mr Jones' ..... b w g Middy	12	0 Capt Philips	1
Mr Bolkee' ..... b w g Albourne ...	11	0 Capt Maunsell ...	2
Mr Gordon's. b w g Rarey	10	10 Owner	3
Mr Hill's ..... br w g The Cure ...	11	4 Owner	0
Mr Hill's ..... bl w g Jorrocks	11	3 Owner	fell

THE BANGALORE WELTER.—Rs. 250. For all horses the *bonâ fide* property of residents of the Cantonment. Colonials 12 stone, Arabs 10-7. About 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Capt Maunsell ns. b w h Warwick ...	12	0 Capt Maunsell	1
Major Stewart's. g w g Richard I...	12	0 Mr Gordon	2
Mr Robinson's ... gr w g Autocrat ...	12	0 Mr Hill	3
Mr Bolton's..... rn w g Rory O'More	12	0 Mr Gould.....	4
Mr Grey ns ..... b w g King Alfred.	11	11 Mr Grey.....	drawn.

THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Rs. 250. For all horses that have run and lost during the Meeting. A handicap. Rs. 15 for a start. About 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Mr Hill ns			
Autocrat	10	7 Mr Knox.....	1
Mr Hill's			
Jorrocks	11	7 Owner	2
Mr Miller			
Gordon's Rarey	11	2 Owner	3
Mr Bolton's Rory			
O'More	10	7 Mr Gould	4
Mr Grey's King			
Alfred	10	10 Owner	5

THE BALACLAVA CHARGE.—Rs. 150. A Scurry catch weights ; open to all horses, ponies, etc., that have never entered for a steeple chase.

Capt T Philips's (18th Hussars) ch w m White Rose Owner..... 1
—*Madras Mail.*

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